



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON D.C., 20460

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

**MEMORANDUM**

SUBJECT: 2007 National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance to Regions

FROM: Susan B. Hazen  
Acting Assistant Administrator

TO: Regional Division Directors I-X

I am pleased to transmit the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) National Program Manager Guidance for FY 2007. This guidance is the result of a multi-year process to align Agency, State and Tribal processes to strengthen and focus our joint strategic planning.

The OPPTS guidance for 2007 represents a participatory dialogue with the Regions, States and Tribes. It addresses the critical Regional activities that are directed at achieving the goals for environmental and public health protection contained in the Agency's Strategic Architecture. Included in the Guidance are priority program areas that were identified by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), the Office of Science Coordination and Policy (OSCP) and the Regions.

**Overarching Program Priorities**

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) will maintain the course established in the 3-year NPM Guidance issued for FY 2005-2007. OPP's Regional Performance Priorities for FY 2007 will continue to be: (1) Pesticides and Endangered Species, (2) Pesticide Worker Safety, (3) FQPA/Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI), and (4) Pesticides and Water Resource Protection program. Changes to prior year guidance reflect enhanced data and program management capabilities. These include elimination of the requirement to track distribution of endangered species bulletins, introduction of new language to support performance measures that are under development, a new schedule for submission of cooperative agreement end of year reports, and input of regional grant information into the SAI database upon grant funding.

The Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Regional Performance Priorities continue to include critical activities within Lead, Pollution Prevention, PCB's, Asbestos, HPV/VCCEP and Mercury programs. OPPT asks the Regions to pay particular attention to the Lead and Pollution Prevention programs. In addition, OPPTS recognizes that cross-cutting considerations like the Tribal, Environmental Justice (EJ) and Children's Health programs should be factored into the implementation strategies for program priorities. Additional information on these and other OPPTS programs can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oppts/>.

**Performance Measurement and Alignment**

The 2007 NPM guidance emphasizes alignment between performance measures that demonstrate overall program results and regional measures that are reported in the Agency's accountability system, the *Annual Commitment System* (ACS). OPPTS Regional and Headquarters programs have made

considerable progress in designing a suite of limited regional performance measures which support planning and budgeting requirements as prescribed by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the Performance Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The Appendix to the guidance includes a list of the current PART measures, the data source for validating the measures and whether data is gathered at the Headquarters' or Regional level.

New measures will be incorporated to account for changes to the Agency Strategic Plan as the 2006 – 2011 EPA Strategic Plan is developed. Additional information on the linkages between performance information and national planning can be found at <http://intranet.epa.gov/ocfo/acs>.

### **Strengthening State and Tribal Grants**

EPA has worked with State and Tribal partners and other grant recipients to improve performance measures and enhance the alignment of State and Tribal grant workplan goals and measures with EPA's national performance goals and measures. These improvements have enhanced the Agency's ability to demonstrate grant results to OMB, Congress and the public. It is important that EPA and the States and Tribes build on these efforts to ensure that grant workplans meet the basic requirements necessary to facilitate the translation of grant results into the Agency's strategic and annual planning, budgeting, and accountability processes.

The FY 2007 EPA President's Budget includes language stating that EPA will develop a standardized template that all States and Tribes will use to develop and submit their grant agreements. In response to this language, EPA is developing a *Performance Measures Template* that will be an attachment to State and Tribal grant workplans (Appendix). This template will include the most essential measures for describing the environmental and program results associated with each of the categorical grants. You can review them online at <http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/npmguidance/template.htm>. Additional information on overall grants improvements and the grants management process can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ogd>.

Thank you for your ongoing assistance in drafting the guidance. OPPTS remains committed to this partnership process and believes that our mutual efforts will focus and strengthen our activities in the field. I look forward to our continued collaboration on solving the many environmental challenges that we face now and in the future.

#### **Attachments**

cc: Deputy Regional Administrators  
OPPTS Regional Branch Chiefs  
Assistant Administrators  
OPPTS Office Directors

**FY 2007 National Program Manager Guidance to Regions  
Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS)**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>p.4</b>
<b>Pesticides &amp; Endangered Species .....</b>	<b>p.8</b>
<b>Pesticide Worker Safety Program .....</b>	<b>p.11</b>
<b>Strategic Agricultural Initiative .....</b>	<b>p.14</b>
<b>Pesticides &amp; Water Resource Protection .....</b>	<b>p.16</b>
<b>Lead .....</b>	<b>p.18</b>
<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) .....</b>	<b>p.20</b>
<b>Asbestos .....</b>	<b>p.21</b>
<b>Mercury .....</b>	<b>p.22</b>
<b>Pollution Prevention (P2) .....</b>	<b>p.25</b>
<b>High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge and the Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) .....</b>	<b>p.29</b>
<b>Appendix: Regional Commitment Tables .....</b>	<b>p.31</b>
<b>State &amp; Tribal Grants Template .....</b>	<b>p.41</b>
<b>PART/ ACS Measures Chart .....</b>	<b>p.43</b>

**This guidance reflects the changes negotiated between EPA  
Headquarters and Regions effective as of August 2006.  
All changes are highlighted in yellow.**

## **INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The OPPTS NPM Guidance for 2007 addresses the critical Regional activities that are directed at achieving the goals for environmental and public health protection contained in the Agency's Strategic Architecture. Included in the Guidance are priority program areas that were identified by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), the Office of Science Coordination and Policy (OSCP) and the Regions. OPPTS' performance priorities align with the Agency five-goal Strategic Plan Architecture and are focused in Goals 2, 4 and 5.

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) will maintain the course established in the 3-year NPM Guidance issued for FY 2005-2007. OPP's Regional Performance Priorities for FY 2007 will continue to be: (1) Pesticides and Endangered Species, (2) Pesticide Worker Safety, (3) FQPA/Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI), and (4) Pesticides and Water Resource Protection program.

However, since the Endangered Species Protection Program, (ESPP), no longer requires paper bulletins to be issued and distributed, the measure concerning distribution points for paper bulletins was removed for that priority.

In addition, the text of several of the field program measures has been revised to now reflect the work developed through the Measures Development Process initiated in the summer of 2005. This was a collaborative process which included HQ, the Regions, and State and Tribal representatives.

Also, the date for receipt of cooperative agreement end of year (EOY) reports from the Regions for FY 2006 has changed to February 28, 2007. The Regions have agreed to this new deadline, and this has been reflected under each relevant priority area's guidance as a principal activity for the Region.

Finally, the Regions have agreed to be responsible for completing input of regional grant information in the SAI database upon grant funding, and that these updates will be made biannually in order that this information can be used for the SAI annual report. This responsibility has been reflected as one of the principal activities for the Regions in the SAI section of this guidance.

OPPT's Regional Performance Priorities continue to include critical activities within Lead, Pollution Prevention, PCB's, Asbestos, HPV/VCCEP and Mercury programs. OPPT asks the Regions to pay particular attention to the Lead and Pollution Prevention programs.

OPPTS' five-year Tribal Strategic Plan identifies priority activities for strengthening environmental and health protection in Indian Country and other tribal areas including Alaska. Beginning in FY 2006, the Regions were asked to participate in the development of annual tribal activities plans called for in the Strategic Plan. Regions are also asked to continue their efforts to build relationships with the Tribes which serve to strengthen Tribal capacity and infrastructure. Further, Regions are asked to encourage staff and management to participate in the Working

Effectively with Tribal Governments training seminar

(<http://intranet.epa.gov/oppts/training/tribal/EPA/mainmenu/launchPage.htm>) to enhance their ability to work with our Tribal partners. In addition to the Tribal program, OPPTS recognizes that cross-cutting considerations such as Environmental Justice (EJ) and Children's Health should be factored into the implementation approaches for program priorities.

In another important arena, OPPTS has constituted and convened several meetings of the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee (NPPTAC); a FACA intended to provide broad advice and guidance concerning the direction and content of a wide variety of OPPTS programs. NPPTAC may recommend actions that will materially affect this Guidance. It is also possible that the Office Directors' Multimedia and Pollution Prevention Forum, co-chaired by OPPT, could recommend actions that would affect the guidance. Any adjustments to the Guidance will be made as part of the overall planning/ budgeting/ accountability process and in consultation with the Regions. Following are highlights of the key components of the OPPTS Guidance.

## **PESTICIDES & ENDANGERED SPECIES**

EPA has collaborated with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (known jointly as the Services), USDA, States, Tribes and stakeholders to improve our efforts to protect federally listed, threatened and endangered species (listed or endangered species) and their designated critical habitat, while at the same time, not placing unnecessary burden on agriculture and other pesticide users. Using processes found in the Services' Counterpart Regulations and Alternative Consultation Agreement, as well as EPA's Endangered Species Protection Program, EPA will continue to incorporate listed species concerns into its routine processes of registration, re-registration and registration review.

## **PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY PROGRAMS (Worker Protection, Pesticide Applicator Certification & Training, and Outreach to Health Care Providers)**

EPA will collaborate with States/Tribes, other Federal agencies, industry groups, trade organizations, advocacy groups, community-based organizations, the regulated community and other program stakeholders in efforts to reduce the occurrence of pesticide related incidents in pesticide workers. This includes agricultural workers, private applicators (farmers) and their family members working around pesticides, pest control operators, pesticide mixers/loaders/handlers, and the full range of other workers that may work with or around pesticides. EPA will utilize a number of mechanisms to address issues related to pesticide workers including proposing regulatory modifications, improvements and enhancements to the worker protection standard and the certification and training requirements. EPA will also coordinate with States and Tribes to ensure that the regulated community is fully informed of the requirements in the regulations and that appropriate mechanisms are in place and utilized to ensure compliance with those requirements. The Regions will be primarily responsible for working with States and Tribes to implement outreach and/or education programs to the regulated community related to worker safety, while Headquarters will have the primary lead in coordinating with health care providers, involving the Regions when an activity will occur in a

particular Region. Headquarters will utilize national data collection systems to collect occupational pesticide poisoning information, and the Regions will work with our States and Tribal partners to develop and implement the data collection systems for the field activities.

## **STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE**

Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) staff will work with U.S. producers to foster 1-3 model agricultural partnership projects a year (per Region) that utilize the SAI Toolbox released in May 2004. These projects will demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with a “reasonable transition” away from the highest risk pesticides, as mandated by FQPA. All SAI grant proposals in the future must include a plan to measure outcomes.

## **PESTICIDES AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION**

EPA will protect water resources from pesticide contamination. EPA, States and Tribes will identify and address any adverse effects to water resources from registered pesticides. The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Water, and the Regions will collaborate to identify and manage any risks of pesticide use to water resources. OPP will utilize State and Tribal water monitoring data in the pesticide registration and registration review process.

## **LEAD**

In FY 04 OPPT convened a meeting of Regional Division Directors responsible for the Lead program for a variety of strategic discussions concerning future directions of this major program. The Regions provided significant input about how to deal with the problem of lead-poisoned children. This input helps to position EPA to meet its strategic goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning by 2010. Headquarters’ and Regional management selected the combination of approaches that offers the most promise for an effective national program. These approaches range from continuing to support a trained abatement workforce to improving methods to reach vulnerable populations and communities with a high concentration of children with elevated blood-lead levels (hotspots) to addressing gaps in the protection of children at risk for elevated blood lead levels.

One important component of the strategy to meet the 2010 goal and a key method to address a significant gap are the new requirements EPA proposed in January 2006 to reduce exposure to lead hazards created by renovation, repair, and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint. The proposal would establish requirements for training and certifying renovators and dust sampling technicians; certifying renovation firms; accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; and for renovation work practices. OPPT will be working with Regional managers to identify the resources and approaches they will need to assist in implementing the requirements once they are finalized.

## **POLLUTION PREVENTION**

OPPT and the Regions are operating under the P2 Program Vision. For FY 2007, the direction of the P2 Program will be influenced by the upcoming OMB review of the program using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), the revision of EPA's 5-Year Strategic Plan, and P2 recommendations from the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee. One of the Vision's three focal areas is P2 Integration.

In pursuit of our integration goals, we are asking the Regions to incorporate P2 into every agreement with States and Tribes, and to work with Regional media and enforcement programs to have them consider P2 in their actions. Regional and Headquarters' P2 staff and managers will work with other program offices to have P2 included in their program guidance, grant guidance and policies. As a follow-up to these Regional and Headquarters' efforts, the Headquarters' P2 program asked Regions and HQ's program offices in FY 05 to share how they were progressing along these lines, and to use this input to discuss integration priorities for FY06/ 07. The '07 NPM guidance includes strategies, measures and reporting requests that resulted from this process. The P2 guidance also continues to emphasize the measurement of results and innovation.

## **GRANTS**

Consistent with EPA's efforts to demonstrate grant results, NPM's and Regions, in cooperation with their State and Tribal partners, should consider developing generally acceptable core workplan components or core workplan measures that Regions and States could agree to use as a basis for developing and negotiating their workplans.

OPPTS is committed to accomplishing the grants management goals identified in the Office of Grants and Debarment's *Grants Management Plan for 2003-2008*. The Plan highlights five grants management goals:

- Enhance the skills of EPA personnel involved in grants management;
- Promote competition in the award of grants;
- Leverage technology to improve program performance;
- Strengthen EPA oversight of grants; and
- Support identifying and realizing environmental outcomes.

OPPTS places a high priority on effective grants management. It is OPPTS' policy that all grants comply with Federal and Agency statutes, rules, regulations and other administrative requirements applicable to grants management. Additional information on overall grants improvements and the grants management process can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ogd>.

## **NEW PERFORMANCE MEASURE TEMPLATE FOR STATE AND TRIBAL GRANT WORKPLANS**

In response to the OMB FY 2007 pass back, OPPTS is participating in the Agency's development of a standardized categorical State and Tribal Grant *Performance Measures*

*Template.* The template will include linkages to EPA's Strategic Plan, long term and annual goals to allow for meaningful comparisons between plans and performance, making progress more visible and programs more transparent. Two State grant areas were identified for OPPTS: *lead* and *pesticide program implementation*. Under EPA's strategic Goal 4 (Healthy Communities and Ecosystems) OPPTS submitted one measure for each area to be incorporated into the template: *the number of certifications of Lead paint professionals* and *Pesticide applicators*. OECA submitted one FIFRA enforcement and 2 TSCA (*Lead* and *PCB/Asbestos*) measures.

## **PROGRAM TRACKING**

In addition to the automated commitment system, OPPTS programs track progress toward achieving NPM goals through a variety of teleconferences, Regional visits and National Meetings. The OPPTS Lead Region conducts a biweekly conference call to ensure ongoing dialogue between Regions and Headquarters. The OPPTS Regional Budget Workgroup provides valuable input for OPPTS' budgetary and strategic decisions. OPPTS programs also participate in ongoing dialogue with States & Tribes through a variety of groups and meetings. The OPPTS Tribal Strategic Plan has enhanced our efforts to focus the OPPTS Tribal Program resources toward achieving identified goals and strategic priorities.

## **PROGRAM CONTACTS**

OPPTS Immediate Office: Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics:	Michael E. O'Reilly	202-564-0545
Lead, Asbestos, PCB's	Brian Symmes	202-566-1983
HPV/ VCCEP	Diane Sheridan	202-564-8176
Pollution Prevention	Thomas Tillman	202-564-8263
Office of Pesticide Programs/ Field & External Affairs Division	Daniel Helfgott	703-308-8054
Office of Science Coordination & Policy	Elizabeth Resek	202-564-8459

## **PESTICIDES & ENDANGERED SPECIES**

### *Strategic Target*

Each year through 2008, protect federally listed, endangered and threatened species by ensuring none of the 15 species on the EPA/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)/U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) priority list of threatened or endangered species will be jeopardized by exposure to pesticides.

### *Three-year Strategy*

EPA has collaborated with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (known jointly as the Services), USDA, states, tribes and stakeholders to improve our efforts to protect federally listed, threatened and endangered species (listed or endangered species) and their designated critical habitat, while at the same time, not placing unnecessary burden on agriculture



and other pesticide users. Using processes found in the Services' Counterpart Regulations and Alternative Consultation Agreement, as well as EPA's Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP, or the Program), EPA will continue to incorporate listed species concerns into its routine processes of registration, re-registration and registration review.

### *Background*

The dual goals of the ESPP are to carry out EPA's responsibilities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), while at the same time not placing unnecessary burden on agriculture and other pesticide users.

The ESPP was created in response to federal agency obligations found in Sec. 7 (a) (1) and Sec. 7 (a) (2) of the ESA. Under ESA Sec. 7 (a) (2), EPA must ensure that its actions (e.g., pesticide registrations) are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species and that the critical habitat upon which they depend is not destroyed or adversely modified. To meet this requirement, OPP performs risks assessments leading to an "effects determination," which may or may not result in consultation with the Services. Most of the assessment and consultation processes are performed at EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C., using EPA's Overview Document and the Services' Counterpart Regulations and Alternative Consultation Agreement. Under ESA Sec. 7 (a) (1), EPA must use its authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of listed species. Unlike the assessment and consultation processes, many activities implementing the protection activities of the ESPP occur at the regional, state and tribal level.

Because the ESPP is a new approach to pesticide regulation, and because it serves to implement a statute administered by other federal agencies (ESA), there is a need for flexibility in both how we measure success and the steps we undertake to ensure success. The sections below on *Proposed Measures of Success* and *Proposed Principle Activities for the Regions* are intended to be a guide that will be adjusted and improved upon over time, as EPA and its stakeholders gain experience with the ESPP, to ensure that we are operating the Program in a sound, effective manner.

During fiscal year 2007, the field implementation aspects of the Program will continue to focus on these overarching areas: technical assistance, coordination, education, training and outreach. Additionally, enforcement activities as appropriate will be carried out.

Endangered Species Protection Bulletins (Bulletins) are the cornerstone of implementing the ESPP in the field. If, as a result of EPA's review of a pesticide, or as a result of consultation with the Services, geographically specific use limitations are necessary to ensure a pesticide registration complies with the ESA and FIFRA, those use limitations will be relayed to pesticide users through Bulletins referenced on the labels of affected pesticide products. Bulletins will become FIFRA-enforceable use requirements once they are referenced on the pesticide label.

Bulletin production and their web-based distribution are EPA headquarters-based activities. Technical assistance, coordination, education, training and outreach for Bulletins and, indeed, for the entire Program, rely heavily on the collaboration of EPA headquarters, regions, states and tribes. If EPA headquarters proposes geographically specific pesticide use limitations

to protect a listed species or critical habitat, those limitations will be available for public comment during OPP's routine FIFRA processes. States and tribes may also be afforded another opportunity for review prior to finalization of the use limitations and issuance of a Bulletin. EPA regions will provide technical assistance during development of such limitations and coordinate comments from their states or tribes at the appropriate times. This may include providing information to EPA headquarters on pesticide use patterns or species locations, reviewing draft maps for accuracy, and reviewing proposed pesticide use limitations for feasibility. EPA headquarters will assist the regions and provide outreach materials to facilitate these activities through a national partners' workshop and continued collaboration on endangered species-related activities.

Additional information on the Endangered Species Protection Program can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2005/November/Day-02/p21838.htm>

*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comments
4	1	1	Increase state, tribal, territory, and public knowledge of the Program	Meetings, presentations, conference calls, other venues	Primary goal in FY07 is to provide technical assistance, outreach and education to partners, pesticide applicators & the general public

### *Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Regions will provide clear and responsive communication, coordination, education, and technical expertise to states, tribes, and other stakeholders about EPA's processes for protecting listed species and their critical habitat.
2. When appropriate, Regions will coordinate comments from states and tribes on Bulletin development and review. This may include providing information to EPA headquarters on pesticide use patterns or species locations, reviewing draft maps for accuracy, and reviewing proposed pesticide use limitations for feasibility.
3. Regions will negotiate endangered species activities with their States consistent with grant guidance and will provide grant and program oversight. The FY 2006 End of Year (EOY) report, which will include any reportable progress on measures development by States/Tribes, and will include the endangered species checklist, is due to OPP by February 28th, 2007.
4. Regions will contribute their unique expertise to the development, implementation, and communication of success measurement tools and additional program guidance documents.
5. Where appropriate, Regional endangered species contacts will coordinate within Regional offices and other Federal agencies, especially the Services.

### **PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY PROGRAMS** - (Worker Protection, Pesticide Applicator Certification & Training, and Outreach to Health Care Providers)

#### *Strategic Target*

None present in the Agency's revised Strategic Plan

#### *Three-year strategy*

EPA will collaborate with States/Tribes, other Federal agencies, industry groups, trade organizations, advocacy groups, community-based organizations, the regulated community and other program stakeholders in efforts to reduce the occurrence of pesticide related incidents in pesticide workers. This includes agricultural workers, private applicators (farmers) and their family members working around pesticides, pest control operators, pesticide mixers/loaders/handlers, and the full range of other workers that may work with or around pesticides. EPA will utilize a number of mechanisms to address issues related to pesticide workers including proposing regulatory modifications, improvements and enhancements to the worker protection standard and the certification and training requirements.

EPA will also coordinate with States, Tribes to ensure that the regulated community is fully informed of the requirements in the regulations and that appropriate mechanisms are in place and utilized to ensure compliance with those requirements. Among other things, EPA will

take steps to improve pesticide worker health and safety through compliance assistance to the regulated community; outreach and/or education programs; pesticide safety training programs; community-based grant programs; risk-based targeting approaches; outreach to health care providers that treat pesticide-related illnesses; and, a variety of other innovative approaches. The Regions will be primarily responsible for working with States and Tribes to implement outreach and/or education programs to the regulated community related to worker safety, while Headquarters will have the primary lead in coordinating with health care providers, involving the Regions when an activity will occur in a particular Region.

EPA will strive to implement and collect improved data related to pesticide worker safety including occupational safety. This information will be used in program management, to meet federal program achievement goals, and in communications with the public. EPA will also begin to collect additional data from field activities such as inspections. Headquarters will utilize national data collection systems to collect occupational pesticide poisoning information, and the Regions will work with our states and tribal partners to develop and implement the data collection systems for the field activities.

#### *Background*

One of the Agency's primary goals under its revised Strategic Plan is to assure healthy communities. This includes safety and health in the workplace. A key part of EPA's strategy for achieving its goal is to reduce illness and incidents associated with occupational exposure to pesticides. Based on EPA's risk assessments, people who work with, or around pesticides, face a high potential for pesticide exposure and pesticide-related illness. OPP has made reducing or preventing occupational pesticide exposures and related illnesses one of its highest priorities. An effective pesticide worker safety program which comprehensively addresses pesticide risks in the workplace is essential to accomplishing the Agency's, and thus OPP's, goals. Therefore, for FY 2007, OPP continues to emphasize the need for Regions to work with the States and Tribes to focus on pesticide worker safety programs. This emphasis should include establishing stronger linkages between the worker protection program and the pesticide applicator certification and training (C&T) program. When appropriate, Headquarters will work with the Regions to increase outreach to health care providers.

Measures for these programs have been developed through a process with the Regions, States, Tribes, and other stakeholders. The measures are intended to provide direction for program improvement, and to describe progress in meeting the Agency goals and objectives. These measures, which are included in the table below, were implemented beginning in 2006.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/worker.htm>

*Proposed Measures of Success*

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Sub-objective</b>	<b>Regional Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Comments</b>
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States and/or Tribes in the Region, assuring that C&T State Plans are implemented and maintained per 40 CFR Part 171.8, and complete C&T accomplishment reporting information required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d) is submitted to HQ/OPP/CWPB via the C&T State Plan & Reporting database.	Number of States and Tribes implementing C&T programs and reporting per the 40 CFR Part 171 regulations.	These data are currently being collected by States and Tribes and reported to EPA via the web-based C&T State Plan & Reporting database.
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States and/or Tribes in the Region, assuring appropriate implementation of pesticide worker safety programs that meet national program commitments as established in National Pesticide Cooperative Agreement Guidance. This includes assuring that all reports required by the Cooperative Agreement Guidance for the support of national program and performance measures are submitted to HQ/OPP/CWPB.	Number of States and Tribes in the Region meeting national worker safety program commitments	

*Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Regions must assure appropriate implementation of pesticide worker safety programs by States and/or Tribes in their Regions. This includes assuring States/Tribes follow National

Cooperative Agreement Guidance, making appropriate commitments in their work plans and meeting these commitments. In addition, the Region will report, according to the agreed upon format, all relevant activities. The FY 2006 End of Year Report which will include any reportable progress on measures development by States/Tribes, and will include the Worker Safety checklist, is due to OPP by February 28th, 2007.

2. Regions must assure that all States/Tribes in the Region submit complete C&T accomplishment reporting information, as required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d), to EPA/HQ/OPP/CWPB via C&T State Plan & Reporting database. Regions must assure that all States/Tribes enter the required reporting information into the C&T State Plan and Reporting database system by the end of the first quarter of the federal fiscal year.
3. Regions must assure that all States and Tribes, as applicable, maintain updated Plans for Certification of Pesticide Applicators (Plans). The Plans must comply with 40 CFR Part 171. Regions must assure that all States/Tribes have entered their complete Plans into the C&T State Plan and Reporting database system; and they must assure States/Tribes maintain those Plans by annually entering information into the C&T State Plan and Reporting database system about any modifications that were made to the Plans during the annual reporting period.
4. EPA will be carrying out a variety of follow-up activities stemming from the national assessment of the worker safety program, including the hazard communication pilot projects and regulatory changes to 40 CFR Parts 170 and 171. Regions will have the opportunity to participate in this process.
5. Regions should encourage the states and tribes to adopt Certification and Training Assessment Group recommendations, including at a minimum the National Core Exam & Manual and the minimum age requirements for certification of applicators. Other recommendations may also be forthcoming. After notification by Headquarters of the recommendations, the Regions will work with states and tribes to encourage their implementation. Updated information on CTAG can be found at <http://pep.wsu.edu/ctag/>.
6. Regions should support the measures implementation process by working with their States and Tribes in developing the information for the measures. The measures are critical to program management and refinement as well as for addressing the needs of and communicating with the Office of Management and Budget, partners, stakeholders and the general public.

## **STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE**

### *Strategic Target*

By 2008, decrease by 30 percent the occurrences of residues of carcinogenic and cholinesterase-inhibiting neurotoxic pesticides on food eaten by children, and/or, by 2008, reduce by 30 percent the mortality to non-targeted terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by pesticides.

### *Three-year Strategy*

Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) staff will work with U.S. producers to foster 1-3 model agricultural partnership projects a year (per Region) that utilize the SAI Toolbox released in May 2004. These projects will demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with a “reasonable transition” away from the highest risk pesticides, as mandated by FQPA. All SAI grant proposals in the future must include a plan to measure outcomes.

### *Background*

EPA’s Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) began in FY98 with \$1 million and four FTEs as a pilot program in EPA Regions 4, 5, 9, and 10 in response to the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). Based on the successful pilots, EPA expanded the program to all ten Regions through a FY2000 budget initiative of \$1 million. The initiative then expanded in FY2001 to 10 FTEs and \$2 million. The OPPTS Acting Assistant Administrator sent guidance on the use of these resources to the Regions in December 2000.

This initiative develops pest management strategies to identify alternatives to harmful pesticides. Through SAI, EPA is promoting model agricultural partnership projects that demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with "a reasonable transition" away from the highest risk pesticides – as designated by FQPA.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/grants/aginitiative.htm>

### *Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	1	4-6 model agricultural field projects per Region over 3 yr period (1-3 per year)	Projects	
4	1	1	80 collaboration/outreach activities to foster transition (over 3 years 2005-2007) (Cumulative from all Regions)	Events	

### *Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Have a grant portfolio of projects that utilize the SAI Toolbox (released May 2004) and comply with EPA Order 5700.7 “Environmental Results under EPA Assistance Agreements”. Order 5700.7, which is, now in effect for all SAI grants, requires grantees to report baseline information and establish outcome performance measures.

2. Each Region is responsible for completing input of regional grant information into SAI Database upon grant funding. Updates will be made biannually. This information will populate SAI annual reports.
3. Work with OPP to improve internal/external communication on pesticide issues and updates.
4. Create and maintain partnerships with producers and commodity groups.
5. Encourage and promote cross-media links to other EPA programs.
6. Provide feedback to EPA HQ on Regional pesticide transition issues.
7. Cooperate with USDA in the work of the Regional Pest Management Centers, NRCS Technical Committees, and Sustainable Agriculture and Research Education (SARE) program.

### **Pesticides and Water Resource Protection**

#### *Strategic Target*

Protect public health and the environment by assessing and managing the risks from pesticide use in cooperation with other water quality management agencies.

#### *Three-year Strategy*

EPA will protect water resources from pesticide contamination. EPA, States and Tribes will identify and manage adverse effects to water resources from registered pesticides. The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Water, and Regions will collaborate to identify and manage the risk of pesticide use to water resources. OPP will utilize State and Tribal water monitoring data in the pesticide registration and registration review process.

#### *Background*

Goal 4 is Healthy Communities and Ecosystems. Protection of water resources from pesticides addresses this goal.

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act EPA registers pesticides and sets conditions for their use. These conditions can include requirements to protect water resources. EPA also provides funding to States and Tribes to protect water resources from pesticides.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/safely.htm>



*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	1	Number of State and Tribal pesticide agencies meeting water quality commitments, which include the national water quality measures and end-of-year reporting on active ingredients being evaluated, and managed.	States and Tribes	Annual evaluation by Regions.

*Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Regions will negotiate annual State and Tribal water quality commitments consistent with FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Guidance and will provide annual grant and program oversight.
2. Regional Pesticide Offices will consult as needed with Regional Water Offices, OPP, State and Tribal pesticide and water agencies to ensure that appropriate water quality pesticides of interest are identified by the State/Tribe.
3. Regions will assist State and Tribal pesticide and water agencies to develop programs to manage water quality pesticides of concern from water quality pesticides of interest evaluations.
4. Where appropriate, Regions may review and provide comment on initial and updated State/Tribal Pesticide Management Plans.
5. Regions will work with State/Tribal pesticide agencies to assess current State/Tribal program progress on satisfying adopted water quality measures. Regions will support States and Tribes on reporting of water quality data measures and water quality data to OPP. The FY 2006 End of Year Report which will include any reportable progress on measures development by States/Tribes (including whatever portion of the water quality checklist that can be filled out by the Regions) is due to OPP by February 28th, 2007.
6. Regions are encouraged to participate in Pesticide Registration Review and Impaired Water Bodies pilot project.

*Proposed Activities for Headquarters to support Regional Activities*

To be successful, Regions will require support from OPP as well as OW. OW should request Regional water programs to collaborate with Regional pesticide programs on activities such as the Pesticide Registration Review and Impaired Water Bodies project. Joint Regional activities will help OW meet Sub-objective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis.

OPP will develop a database of the end-of-year reporting on active ingredients which States/Tribes evaluated and managed. This database will be accessible by States/Tribes to facilitate sharing of information nationwide. requested, OPP will provide toxicology information upon which States/Tribes can base their risk evaluation of pesticides of interest or set State/Tribal regulatory standards for pesticides of concern.

## **LEAD**

### *Strategic Target*

Through 2008, reduce the number of childhood lead poisoning cases to 90,000, from approximately 400,000 cases in 1999/2000.

### *Three-year strategy*

EPA will pursue a range of activities aimed at meeting our strategic target including the maintenance of a trained abatement workforce and the development of methods and tools to reach vulnerable populations and communities. In addition, the Agency will be finalizing regulatory requirements aimed at reducing exposure to lead hazards created by renovation, repair, and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint.

### *Background*

EPA's mission is to reduce or prevent risks to human health and the environment posed by chemical substances. In certain instances, risk-reduction efforts are targeted at specific chemicals. Foremost among these is the commitment to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a major public health concern by 2010. Since 1973, environmental lead levels have been reduced by phasing out leaded gasoline, banning the sale of lead-based paint for use in residences, and addressing other sources of exposure. Since the 1990's, EPA has focused on reducing children's exposure to lead in paint and dust through a regulatory framework, through federal interagency collaboration, and by informing and educating parents, home buyers, renters, renovators and the medical community about prevention.

As a result of these efforts, in the United States, children's blood-lead levels have declined nearly 90 percent since the mid-1970, and the incidence of childhood lead poisoning has declined from 900,000 cases in the early 1990's to approximately 400,000 cases in 1999-2000.

In January 2006, EPA proposed new requirements to reduce exposure to lead hazards created by renovation, repair, and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint. The proposal would establish requirements for training and certifying renovators and dust sampling technicians; certifying renovation firms; accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; and for renovation work practices. The Agency is currently reviewing public comment on the proposed rule and will be working toward finalization.

*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Total number of active individual certifications for lead-based paint activities issued by EPA and authorized states, tribes, and territories within the Region.	Individual	
4	1	3	Cumulative number of authorized state and tribal programs for lead-based paint professionals	States and Tribes	
4	1	3	Number of outreach partnerships addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction. These partnerships must be consistent with the Regions lead poison prevention priorities.	Partnerships	

*Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Initiate/continue programs to target areas with high concentrations of children with elevated blood levels.
2. Continue overseeing the grant program to authorized states and continue operating the program in non-authorized states.
3. Continue encouragement of enforcement, compliance assistance and outreach for 406 and 1018 rules.
4. Continue encouragement of enforcement and compliance assistance for 402 rule in EPA states and coordinate with state programs as needed for 402 rule enforcement and compliance assistance in authorized states.
5. Pursue opportunities for partnerships to address lead-paint based hazards and exposure reduction. An outreach partnership is defined as a collaborative, on-going project between EPA and an outside party or parties aimed at addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction and thus reducing childhood lead poisoning. Examples include cooperative agreements, grants and memorandums of understanding.

Partnerships must be consistent with the Regions lead poison prevention priorities and do not include one-time events such as technical assistance phone calls, providing materials or participation at local fairs.

## **POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)**

### *Strategic Target*

None.

### *Three-year Strategy*

OPPT, OECA, OGC, and the Regions are currently working on new goals for the Agency's PCB program. The goals include activities to address: minimizing exposure to human health and wildlife; improving tools and communication; eliminating the use of PCBs; eliminating the generation of PCBs; reducing the number of sites with PCB contamination; and, ensuring the safe management and disposal of PCB wastes. The new goals will emphasize compliance with the Stockholm Convention, which includes many of the same goals.

The new goals, actions, and measures will have a significant impact on the Agency's PCB program within OPPT and the Regions. At their meeting in May 2005, the Regional Division Directors agreed to continue the workgroups developing new measures. Once the Regions and OPPT accept the recommendations of the workgroups, OPPT and the Regions likely will recommend amending the Agency's five-goal Strategic Plan Architecture accordingly.

Through coordination with OSWER and other entities remediating and revitalizing PCB contaminated sites, **OPPTS will** encourage appropriate clean-ups to return such properties to productive use.

### *Background*

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 banned the production of PCBs outright. However, a substantial number of capacitors and transformers containing these carcinogens remain in service. Pursuant to pending POP's legislation and the Stockholm Convention, parties will need to implement measures consistent with the Convention to phase out the use of PCBs by 2025. In the meantime, companies are still being permitted to dispose of PCB-contaminated materials and clean-ups of PCB spills from this equipment continue to be needed.

Since the promulgation of the PCB Disposal Amendments in 1998, emphasis has been placed on site cleanup. With the passage of the new Brownfield's legislation in 2002, emphasis has shifted to property revitalization which is a combination of cleanup, application of engineering controls and reliance on institutional controls to limit exposure to PCBs, especially in old buildings. The Brownfield's legislation's sole reliance on State voluntary cleanup programs (VCP) adds a new dimension to implementing the historically undelegated PCB program under TSCA. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003; OPPTS anticipates that the current measures will be fine-tuned during the next three years.

### *Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of individuals in the regulated community reached through PCB outreach.	individual	
4	1	3	Number of sites receiving 761.61(a) or (c) approvals for remediation during the year.	sites	
4	1	3	Acres of property to be remediated under issued 761.61(a) or (c) approvals.	acres	

### *Proposed Principal Activity for the Regions*

1. Regions will encourage phase-out of PCB laden equipment. When appropriate, Regions will conform to the requirements of implementing POPs legislation. Participation in National workgroup is critical to ensuring program effectiveness.
2. Regions will continue cleanup activities with an emphasis placed on sites where an identified private party is willing to revitalize property and return it to productive use.

## **ASBESTOS**

### *Strategic Target*

None present in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

### *Three-year Strategy*

EPA will continue its scientific research on asbestos. The Agency will continue its outreach and technical assistance for the asbestos program for schools, in coordination with other Federal agencies, states, the National Parent-Teachers Association, and the National Education Association. EPA will also continue to provide oversight and regulatory interpretation to delegated state and local asbestos demolition and renovation programs, respond to tips and complaints regarding the Asbestos-in-Schools Rule, respond to public requests for assistance, and help asbestos training providers to comply with the Model Accreditation Plan requirements.

### *Background*

Asbestos can cause a variety of adverse health effects when inhaled into the lungs. In 2002, EPA commissioned a blue ribbon panel of experts to take stock of recent experiences and

potential solutions and options regarding the use and management of asbestos. The group's recommendations are contained in a report entitled "*Asbestos Strategies*" issued by the Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF). In November 2005, EPA issued an Asbestos Project Plan, which describes EPA's current and planned actions to ensure a coordinated Agency-wide approach to identify, evaluate and reduce risks to people from asbestos exposure. The plan focuses on improving the state of the science for asbestos; identifying and addressing exposure and seeking risk reduction opportunities associated with asbestos in products, schools and buildings; and better understanding and minimizing asbestos exposures through assessment and cleanup. EPA will continue to coordinate with other federal agencies – including OSHA, MSHA, NIOSH, CPSC, ATSDR, and USGS – on asbestos issues. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003; OPPTS anticipates that the current measures will continue to be fine-tuned.

*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of school children attending institutions reached through general toxic fibers education and outreach activities.	Children	

*Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Continue efforts to bring schools into AHERA compliance.
2. Continue outreach efforts, especially with new materials now under development.
3. Continue working with training providers to ensure compliance with requirements.

**MERCURY**

*Strategic Target*

The Agency's Strategic Plan has no goals or targets for mercury. However, *EPA's draft Roadmap for Mercury* has the following goals for mercury in products and industrial processes:

1. Eliminate all intentional uses of mercury in products and processes where effective substitutes exist.
2. Significantly reduce processes and products for which mercury substitutes do not exist.

### 3. Track reductions in mercury releases and use by key sectors.

#### *Three-year Strategy*

The OPPT mercury program promotes the reduction of mercury releases and exposure that may result from mercury use in consumer and commercial products. People can be exposed to mercury vapor when mercury is released due to spills of elemental mercury or breakage of products that contain elemental mercury, particularly in warm or poorly-ventilated indoor spaces. In addition, when mercury-containing products are discarded as waste and burned in an incinerator or smelter, the mercury can be released to the atmosphere and potentially present a hazard to human health and the environment through accumulation in the food chain.

OPPT will continue to recruit new partners for the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment program, and plan new voluntary partnerships with industry to reduce existing mercury uses. OPPT, in coordination with other EPA programs, will continue to encourage teachers, administrators, parents, and students to communicate the importance of reducing mercury in schools and the community. OPPT will also look at new ways to promote additional reductions in mercury use, such as through the voluntary Green Suppliers Network and through continued support for regional and state programs and partnerships. All mercury program activities will also support the Priority Chemicals goal of the Resource Conservation Challenge.

OPPT will **finalize** a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) to require notification to EPA ninety days prior to US manufacture, import or processing of elemental mercury for use in convenience light switches, anti-lock braking system (ABS) switches and active ride control system switches in certain motor vehicles. Under this proposed rule, the required notice would provide EPA with the opportunity to evaluate any resumption of use of mercury in these switches, and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit such activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. This action will complement activities by EPA and other interested parties to seek voluntary removal of switches from existing motor vehicles before they are recycled at the end of their useful life. OPPT will also investigate ways to further reduce mercury use using TSCA authorities and voluntary mechanisms.

#### *Background*

Mercury can be a potent neurotoxin and is known to bioaccumulate, notably in fish. According to the latest report from the CDC, approximately six percent of women of childbearing age had blood mercury concentrations higher than EPA's Reference Dose (RfD). EPA has taken numerous actions to reduce sources of mercury pollution to air, water, and waste through both regulatory and voluntary programs. EPA is also developing its *Roadmap for Mercury* that outlines the Agency's goals and priority actions for reducing mercury pollution and exposure. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003.

*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of new partnerships established with hospitals and other health facilities to reduce Mercury in waste streams following the procedure established under the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program.	Partnerships	Revised by PPD.
4	1	3	Number of H2E partners who have won the Regions Making Medicine Mercury Free Award in FY2006	Awardee	Revised by PPD.
4	1	3	Number of new partnerships aimed at reducing mercury in the waste stream	Partnerships	Recommended by NPCD
4	1	3	Amount of mercury released to air, water and land by manufacturers and processors of mercury in manufacturing sectors (TRI data)	Total tons released per EPA Region	Recommended by NPCD

*Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions*

1. Continue support of Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program.
2. Include mercury in broad-based Regional efforts to reduce hazards in schools.
3. Continue to support implementation of EPA's Mercury Roadmap.
4. Identify and pursue opportunities for voluntary partnerships to reduce existing mercury uses in sectors other than health care. Pursue opportunities for partnerships aimed at reducing mercury in the waste stream. Partnerships include activities such as cooperative agreements, grants, etc.



## **POLLUTION PREVENTION (P2)**

FY07 is a transition year between the 2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan and 2006-2011 EPA Strategic Plan. One of the long-term 2008 strategic targets has already been met -- the 2008 BTU target was met by annual State results alone in 2003, and then by annual Regional results alone in FY2005. Some other 2008 targets will probably be met early – the gallons of water target will probably be met in 2006, and the 2008 target for cost savings will probably be met in 2006 or 2007.

In the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan, P2 program targets will be adjusted to keep them realistically ambitious.

### *Strategic Targets*

Sub-Objective 5.2. - P2 by Business, the Government, and the Public reduce 10.5 billion pounds of hazardous materials (to air, water, and land);

1. Environmentally Preferable Products (“EPP”) by 2006, reduce TRI-reported toxic chemical releases at federal facilities by 40%, from a baseline year of 2001. (This target will not be extended past 2006 because TRI results do not give a clear or timely indication of EPP results, and as of 2006 EPP will be able to contribute to the outcome targets in #4 below – pounds, BTUs, MWh, gallons, dollars.)
2. By 2008, EPA will go beyond compliance with executive orders to green federal government operations in its purchase of “green” products and services, from a baseline year of 2002. (OPPT did not submit this output measure to OCFO for the draft 2006-2011 Strategic Plan because EPP will be able to contribute to the outcome targets in #4 below.)
3. By 2008, all federal agencies will have defined EPP programs and policies in place and will be expanding their purchases of available “green” products and services, from a baseline of one federal agency in 2002. (OPPT did not submit this output measure to OCFO for the draft 2006-2011 Strategic Plan because EPP will be able to contribute to the outcome targets in #4 below.)
4. By 2008, reduce pollution by 76 billion pounds; conserve 360 billion BTUs of energy and 2.7 billion gallons of water, and save \$400 million, from a baseline year of 2003. (OPPT submitted to OCFO for the draft 2006-2011 Strategic Plan this outcome measure broken out as 6 outcome measures, with these tentative targets:
  - reduce 1.5 billion pounds of non-hazardous materials (to air, water, land);
  - reduce, conserve, or offset 4 million megawatts of energy use (for electrical);
  - reduce, conserve, or offset 1 quadrillion BTU’s of energy use (for transportation and fuel);
  - reduce water use by 73 billion gallons; and
  - reduce \$1.1 billion in costs for businesses, institutions, and governments.

5. The Regions collectively form one component part of the P2 Program. The P2 Program currently has six component parts contributing results towards these targets for these long-term measures: (1) Regions/technical assistance, (2) Design for the Environment, (3) EPP, (4) Green Chemistry, (5) Green Suppliers Network, and (6) Hospitals for a Healthy Environment. As for all components, the Regions' collective contribution towards these long-term targets can be broken out on an annualized basis. On average, the Regions' collective new contributions towards these long-term targets would be approximately this much per year: 244,000,000 pounds of hazardous materials, 63,000,000 pounds of non-hazardous materials, 47 trillion BTUs, 83,000 megawatts, 1.7 billion gallons of water, and \$3.6 million.)
6. By 2008, reduce by 40% TRI chemical releases to the environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index"), and reduce by 20% TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of production ("Green Index"), from the baseline year of 2001. (OPPT did not submit this measure to OCFO for the draft 2006-2011 Strategic Plan because TRI results do not give a clear or timely indication of P2 program results, and the P2 Program has improved its ability to measure its own results through such means as grant reporting, voluntary reporting, and the development of calculators for computing results.)

### *Three-year Strategy*

The P2 Program's Vision lays out priorities in three areas -- Greening Supply and Demand, Delivery of P2 Services, and P2 Integration. It also lays out a process for revisiting priorities —priorities are to be revisited at the macro level every third year (when the strategic plan is being revised), with only micro-level adjustments in the off-years. Since the revision process for the Strategic Plan is occurring only one year after initial priorities were set forth in the P2 Vision, no large-scale revisiting of priorities seems warranted, although issues arising from revising strategic measures and targets could lead to micro-level adjustments. Further, OMB's review of the program through the PART tool, and recommendations from the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee, may likely to lead to some adjustments.

1. Delivery of P2 Services. This area focuses on Regional P2 outreach efforts to provide P2 tools and technical assistance to stakeholders, of which a vital part is the continuation of the Pollution Prevention State Grant program. This NPM guidance reinforces the FY07 P2 grant guidance which indicates a strong preference for grants that generate quantified outcome performance data. In FY05, all 10 Regions generated actual outcome measurement data for their delivery of P2 services, demonstrating significant individual and collective results. These results, coupled with the PART process, have led the program to revise how it tracks performance of its outcome measures, so that direct EPA and EPA partner targets and results are tracked separately from those for overall State P2 Programs. These factors are also leading to the creation of a regional guidance document on data collection, data quality, and data reporting for the P2 Program, which may be available in draft form Spring 2006. Subject matter emphasis for grants continues to be on replicating past successes for national implementation, high-payoff opportunities,

innovation, and on efforts undertaken by a majority of regions, such as colleges/universities, schools, federal facilities, and EMS's.

2. Greening Supply and Demand. While this area focuses on national OPPT efforts, it also includes Regional P2 support of these national efforts, to increase the demand for and supply of greener goods and services. It includes (a) increasing demand for available greener alternatives and stimulating next-generation innovation through incentives and tools, (b) using the supply chain as a mechanism for change, and (c) reducing potential exposure to priority chemicals. The majority of Regions work on several priorities in this areas, including environmentally preferable purchasing, hospitals and health care, Green Suppliers Network, priority and emerging chemicals such as mercury and brominated flame retardants, and schools.
3. P2 Integration. This area focuses on cross-office efforts to integrate P2 into the core work of the Agency. First, the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee (NPPTAC) submitted recommendations in FY05 regarding P2 integration to the EPA Administrator, who also received related recommendations on environmental stewardship from EPA's Innovation Action Council. We will continue to work with internal partners to look for opportunities to integrate P2 into agency core work, as this is consistent with NPPTAC and IAC recommendations. Second, there are continuing efforts underway to get everyone – States, Tribes, and all EPA program offices (including of course the P2 Program) to measure environmental results from P2 activities in a consistent way and, step by step, to set specific P2 targets. Third, there is continuing emphasis on using P2 solutions to address program office issues, especially air area sources, the Resource Conservation Challenge generally and the RCC/Federal Electronics Challenge specifically, and Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) project issues. Finally, there is an emphasis on conducting the necessary coordination among HQ OPPT, the Regional P2 Programs, and other program offices to support our own P2 Program priorities (drawn from Delivery of P2 Services and Greening Supply and Demand) including colleges/universities, hospitals/H2E, Green Suppliers Network, federal facilities, schools, and coordinating with OECA on EMS reporting measures.

### *Background*

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 establishes pollution prevention as a national objective and the P2 hierarchy as national policy. To clarify the focus of its pollution prevention efforts, EPA has produced a P2 Vision. Components of the vision include the following.

P2 Vision Statement: Pollution prevention is the first choice for environmental protection.

P2 Mission Statement: Our mission is to encourage, assist, and lead others to prevent pollution at the source – a critical step in achieving a sustainable society. We work as partners with others to integrate pollution prevention into their programs and activities. We provide incentives to businesses, including public recognition, tools, and technical assistance. We use creativity, innovation, and voluntary collaboration to treat materials as resources not wastes.

### P2 Focal areas:

1. Greening Supply and Demand

2. Delivery of P2 Services, and
3. P2 integration.

*Proposed Measures of Success*

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
5	2	2	**Megawatts of energy use reduced, conserved, or offset	megawatts	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.
5	2	2	**Pounds of hazardous materials (to air, water, land) reduced/avoided through pollution prevention efforts	pounds	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.
5	2	2	**Pounds of non-hazardous materials (to air, water, land) reduced/avoided through pollution prevention efforts	pounds	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.
5	2	2	**BTUs of energy reduced, conserved, or offset (billions of BTUs)	billions of BTUs	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.
5	2	2	**Gallons of water reduced or conserved through P2 efforts	gallons	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.
5	2	2	**Dollars of costs reduced or saved through P2 efforts	dollars	Dis-aggregate of Agency strategic target.

\*\*Include direct regional efforts, grantee efforts, partnership efforts, and efforts from regional media offices which make specific P2 commitments. Do not count total State P2 Program results, as these are being handled separately. Count RCC efforts as you have in the past. Do not count Performance Track efforts. Further guidance (on what to count and how to count results for P2 outcome measures) will be forthcoming from a joint Regional-HQ P2 Measures Workgroup. Guidance on whether Regions or Headquarters will count H2E results towards P2 outcome measures will also be forthcoming.

*Proposed Principal Activities of the Regions*

Administer the P2 state grants program to fund state P2 technical programs and regional P2Rx centers, which assist businesses in ways that contribute significantly to the Agency being able to reach its P2 strategic targets. Identify and work with the states and EPA headquarters to replicate successful pilots for maximum national impact.

1. Promote the integration of P2 in the work of the Regional air, water, waste, and toxics programs.
2. Sign up H2E partners.
3. As regional resources allow, provide direct P2 assistance to businesses.
4. As resources allow, encourage federal facilities within the region to implement P2 projects (through implementing environmentally preferable purchasing, environmental management systems, etc.)

## **HPV/VCCEP**

### *Strategic Targets*

Through 2008, eliminate or effectively manage risks associated with High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals identified as priority concerns through EPA's assessment of Screening Information Data Set and other information

Through 2008, increase the efficiency of EPA's efforts to eliminate or effectively manage risks associated with HPV chemicals and chemicals to which children may be exposed by employing collaborative strategies with chemical producers and users and leveraging strategies with other governmental entities upon initial identification of such risks. Efficiency will be measured in terms of EPA's per-chemical review costs compared to 2005.

Through 2008, complete risk assessments for at least 10 chemicals to which children may be exposed to enable effective management of identified risks. (Baseline is 0 chemicals with completed risk assessments in FY 2003)

### *Three-year Strategy*

EPA will continue to receive, evaluate, and make public information on over 2,200 chemicals for which industry is voluntarily providing data. The Agency will identify and set priorities for further assessments and determine the need to take action to eliminate or manage the risks identified.

### *Background*

Approximately 66,600 chemicals were in use prior to the enactment of TSCA in 1976. Thousands of these chemicals are still used today, and nearly 3,000 of them are "high production volume" (HPV) chemicals (produced in quantities exceeding one million pounds). Approximately 300 companies and over 100 consortia are voluntarily providing screening-level data covering over 2,200 of the more than 2,800 chemicals included in the HPV Challenge Program.

Children, with their developing brains and bodies, can be more vulnerable to potential adverse effects of chemical exposures. The Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) focuses on assessing the potential health risks associated with chemicals to which

children are exposed. Again, companies that manufacture/import these chemicals have agreed to voluntarily sponsor assessment and data development efforts on 20 such chemicals; companies collect and/or develop health effects and exposure information on their chemicals and integrate that information into a risk assessment and data needs assessment. Following review by a peer consultation process and the Agency, sponsors will be asked to develop additional data on health effects and exposure needed to adequately characterize risks to children. OPPTS has tracked this regional measure since 2002; in future years, OPPTS anticipates that additional, outcome-oriented measures will be developed for this program.

*Proposed Measures of Success*

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Sub-Objective</b>	<b>Regional Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Comment</b>
4	1	3	Develop a network among at least 5 organizations (such as health and environmental state agencies, academia and/or chemical manufacturers and producers) and encourage familiarity with the High Production Volume Information System.	Organizations	

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>PESTICIDES AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION</b>							
4	1	1	Number of State and Tribal pesticide agencies meeting water quality commitments, which include the national water quality measures and end-of-year reporting on active ingredients being evaluated, and managed.				

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>WORKER SAFETY</b>							
4	1	4.1.1	For all States and/or Tribes in the Region, assuring that C&T State Plans are implemented and maintained per 40 CFR Part 171.8, and complete C&T accomplishment reporting information required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d) is submitted to HQ/OPP/CWPB via the C&T State Plan & Reporting database.				
4	1	4.1.1	For all States and/or Tribes in the Region, assuring appropriate implementation of pesticide worker safety programs that meet national program commitments as established in National Pesticide Cooperative Agreement Guidance. This includes assuring that all reports required by the Cooperative Agreement Guidance for the support of national program and performance measures are submitted to HQ/OPP/CWPB.				



## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
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### ENDANGERED SPECIES

4	1	1	Increase State, Tribal, territory, and public knowledge of the Program				
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## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
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### STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE

4	1	1	4-6 model Agricultural field projects per Region over 3 year period (1 -3 per year)				
4	1	1	80 collaboration/outreach activities to foster transition (over 3 years 2005 – 2007) (Cumulative from all Regions)				

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>LEAD</b>							
4	1	3	Number of active individual certifications for lead-based paint activities issued by EPA and authorized states, tribes, and territories within the Region.				
4	1	3	Cumulative number of authorized state and tribal programs for lead-based paint professionals				
4	1	3	Number of outreach partnerships addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction.  *These partnerships must be consistent with the Regions lead poison prevention priorities.				

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>PCB'S</b>							
4	1	3	Number of individuals in the regulated community reached through PCB outreach.				
4	1	3	Number of sites receiving 761.61(a) or (c) approvals for remediation during the year				
4	1	3	Acres of property to be remediated under issued 761.61(a) or (c) approvals				

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
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### ASBESTOS

4	1	3	Number of school children attending institutions reached through general toxic fibers education and outreach activities				
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## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>MERCURY</b>							
4	1	3	Number of partnerships established with hospitals and other health facilities to reduce Mercury in waste streams following the procedure established under the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program				
4	1	3	Number of H2E partners who have won the Regions Making Medicine Mercury Free Award in FY 2006				
4	1	3	Number of new partnerships aimed at reducing mercury in the waste stream				
4	1	3	Amount of mercury released to air, water, and land by manufacturers and processors of mercury in manufacturing sectors (TRI data)				

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

### Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
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POLLUTION PREVENTION							
5	2	2	**Megawatts of energy used reduced, conserved, or offset				
5	2	2	**Pounds of hazardous materials (to air, water, land) reduced/avoided through pollution prevention efforts				
5	2	2	**Pounds of non- hazardous materials (to air, water, land) reduced/avoided through pollution prevention efforts				
5	2	2	**BTUs of energy reduced, conserved or offset (billions of BTUs)				
5	2	2	**Gallons of water reduced or conserved through P2 efforts				
5	2	2	**Dollars of costs reduced or saved through P2 efforts				

\*\* Include direct regional efforts, grantee efforts, partnership efforts, and efforts from regional media offices which make specific P2 commitments. Do not count total State P2 Program results, as these are being handled separately. Count RCC efforts as you have in the past. Do not count Performance Track efforts. Further guidance (on what to count and how to count results for P2 outcome measures) will be forthcoming from a joint Regional-HQ P2 Measures Workgroup. Guidance on whether Regions or Headquarters will count H2E results towards P2 outcome measures will also be forthcoming.

## Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2007 Operating Year

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 06 Regional Commitment	FY 06 Regional Report	Comment	Goal
<b>HPV/VCCEP</b>							
4	1	3	Develop a network among at least 5 organizations (such as health and environmental state agencies, academia and/or chemical manufacturers and producers) and encourage familiarity with the High Production Volume Information System.				



Performance Measure Template for State Grant Workplans								
Code	Outcome/ Output Measure	2005 National Baseline	2007 National Target	2005 State Baseline	2007 State Measurement	Measurement Period or Date	Source of Data (ACS Code #)	Comments
<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b> (in the EPA Strategic Plan)								
<b>Objective 4.1:</b> Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risks: Prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities and ecosystem.								
<b>Subobjective 4.1.3:</b> Reduce Chemical and Biological Risks. Total number of active individual certifications for individual lead-based paint activities issued by grantees.								
<b>Strategic Targets</b>								
<b>Program Measures</b>								
	<b><u>Lead (Pb) measure:</u></b> Total number of active individual certifications for individual lead-based paint activities issued by grantees.	FY06				Measurement Period FY 06	National ACS Data 11A	
			FY07 37,888 is a placeholder until final bids are closed 10/08/06.				National ACS Data 11A	

**Subobjective 4.1.1:** Through 2008, protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from pesticide use by reducing exposure to pesticides posing the greatest risk.

**Strategic Targets**

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**Program Measures**

	Number of state grant dollars per pesticide applicator certification.	0	0			FY 2007	Certified Applicator Database	<p>The certification of applicators who use the most hazardous pesticides helps assure that these applicators will have the level of competence needed to handle and apply these pesticides with the minimum risk to human health and the environment. It is our first line of risk mitigation for some of the most hazardous pesticides on the market.</p> <p>Baseline and targets are zero because this is the first year we are implementing this measure. We will use FY 07 to develop baseline.</p>
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**\*Caveats to Measure:**

- The Federal Contribution to pesticide worker certification is only a small percent of the total cost of certification. The State contribution varies.
- This measure Not an efficiency measure (no expectation of improved efficiency unless you consider inflation and increased State costs).
- Different levels of Ag production, geographic distance, can affect cost.
- Does not consider quality of service delivery.
- States have varying categories of certification. This affects cost.
- While requirements for commercial applicators are fairly consistent across States, States have different requirements for Private Applicators.
- Costs to obtain certifications vary by State. This may affect the number of people who pursue Certification.

<u>PART Narrative</u>	<u>Explanation of Data Source</u>	<u>ACS Measure</u>	<u>ACS Code</u>	<u>Reporting Org</u>
New Chemicals (Active Ingredients)	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides	Doane Marketing Research data (external)	No	N/A	HQ
Percent reduction in review time for registration of conventional pesticides.	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Reduce registration decision times for reduced risk chemicals.	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Cumulative percent of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions Completed.	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Product Reregistration	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Reduction in time required to issue Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.	Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN)	No	N/A	HQ
Detailed Review Papers Completed.	Data are generated to support all stages of validation of endocrine test methods through contracts, grants and interagency agreements, and the cooperative support of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).The contractor maintains a Data Coordination Center which manages information/data generated under EDSP.	No	N/A	HQ

Prevalidation Studies Completed.	Data are generated to support all stages of validation of endocrine test methods through contracts, grants and interagency agreements, and the cooperative support of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).The contractor maintains a Data Coordination Center which manages information/data generated under EDSP.	No	N/A	HQ
Validation Studies Completed.	Data are generated to support all stages of validation of endocrine test methods through contracts, grants and interagency agreements, and the cooperative support of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).The contractor maintains a Data Coordination Center which manages information/data generated under EDSP.	No	N/A	HQ
Peer Reviews.	Data are generated to support all stages of validation of endocrine test methods through contracts, grants and interagency agreements, and the cooperative support of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).The contractor maintains a Data Coordination Center which manages information/data generated under EDSP.	No	N/A	HQ

Cumulative number of screening assays that have been validated.	Data are generated to support all stages of validation of endocrine test methods through contracts, grants and interagency agreements, and the cooperative support of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).The contractor maintains a Data Coordination Center which manages information/data generated under EDSP.	No	N/A	HQ
Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife mortality incidents involving pesticides	The Ecological Incident Information System (EIIS) is a national database of information on poisoning incidents of non-target plants and animals caused by pesticide use.	No	N/A	HQ
Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process.	The National Program Chemicals Division (NPCD) in OPPT maintains the Federal Lead-Based Paint Program (FLPP) database, an electronic database of applications for certification by individuals and firms and applications for accreditation by training providers in states and tribal lands administered by a Federal lead program.	No	N/A	HQ

Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is recognized as the primary database in the United States for national blood lead statistics.	No	N/A	HQ
Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is recognized as the primary database in the United States for national blood lead statistics. NHANES is a probability sample of the non-institutionalized population of the United States.	No	N/A	HQ
Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and/or final values for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL).	EPA manages a Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) committee that reviews short term exposure values for extremely hazardous chemicals. The supporting data, from both published and unpublished sources and from which the AEGL values are derived, are collected, evaluated, and summarized by FACA Chemical Managers and Oak Ridge National Laboratory's scientists. Proposed AEGL values are published for public comment in the Federal Register.	No	N/A	HQ

Number of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	The Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), the office responsible for the implementation of the TSCA, will compare data submitted under TSCA Section 8(e) with previously-submitted new chemical review data (submitted under TSCA Section 5 and contained in the PMN) to determine the number of instances in which EPA failed to prevent the introduction of new chemicals or microorganisms into commerce which pose an unreasonable risk to workers, consumers or the environment. Inconsistencies between the 8(e) and previously-submitted new chemical review data will be evaluated by applying the methods and steps outlined below to determine whether the inconsistencies signify an "unreasonable risk."	No	N/A	HQ
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Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.	The RSEI model incorporates data on chemical emissions and transfers and facility locations from EPA's Toxics Release Inventory; chemical toxicity data from EPA's Integrated Risk Information System; stack data from EPA's AIRS Facility Subsystem and National Emissions Trends Database and the Electric Power Research Institute; meteorological data from the National Climatic Data Center; stream reach data from EPA's Reach File 1 Database; data on drinking water systems from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System; fishing activity data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife; exposure factors from EPA's Exposure Factor Handbook; and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.	No	N/A	HQ
Total EPA cost per chemical for which proposed AEGL value sets are developed.	Complete budgetary information at the program and project level is maintained in EPA's Finance Central database. This database and other financial records are consulted each time the program reports performance results.	No	N/A	HQ
Annual number of pre-screened new chemical alternatives generated through industry's participation during the earliest stages of research and development.	This information can be extracted from the following DBs: Chemical Control Division tracking database; Management Information Tracking System (MITS); New Chemicals Focus meeting database; Sustainable Futures prescreening tracking databases.	No	N/A	HQ



Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.	The Agency's Pollution Prevention programs include Green Chemistry, Design for the Environment, Green Engineering, and other Pollution Prevention (P2) Programs. Each of these programs operates under the principles of the Pollution Prevention Act and works with others to reduce waste at the source, before it is generated.	Yes	239	Region
Cumulative conservation of millions of BTUs of energy and gallons of water.	The Agency's Pollution Prevention programs include Green Chemistry, Design for the Environment, Green Engineering, and other Pollution Prevention (P2) Programs. Each of these programs operates under the principles of the Pollution Prevention Act and works with others to reduce waste at the source, before it is generated.	No	N/A	Region
Cumulative reduction of hazardous chemical releases to the environment and hazardous chemicals in industrial waste, in millions of pounds	The Agency's Pollution Prevention programs include Green Chemistry, Design for the Environment, Green Engineering, and other Pollution Prevention (P2) Programs. Each of these programs operates under the principles of the Pollution Prevention Act and works with others to reduce waste at the source, before it is generated.	Yes	234A	Region